THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIII., No. 629. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Richard S. Gough, and those having Claims against it, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Executor.
30au Shanghai, 25th June, 1862.

Estate of Edward Geale, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 31st August next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

J. LOVE, Junr.,
Executor
30au Shanghai, 19th June, 1862

In the matter of the Estate of Charles James Fox, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to *forward their Accounts*, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Steam Navigation Company will henceforth dispatch a Steamer for the River Ports every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the making of the flood tide, without fail, unless prevented by disabling accident.

The succeeding Steamer will be ready to receive Cargo before the clearing of the Steamer under dispatch, and Merchandize can therefore be shipped on any day at current rates.

Returning—a Steamer will leave Hankow every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Freight intended for the River and stored in the Company's Godowns can be shipped free of expense, other than the Tariff Charge for Storage.

Freight by the Company's Steamers from the River can remain in Godown *six days*, free of charge.

After that time, Storage will be charged at the Tariff Rate; but no charge of coolie hire in landing will be incurred.

At present and until further steamers arrive, built expressly for the traffic, the line will be composed as follows:—

The *Kiangse*, Captain Berry.
The *Pembroke*, Captain Perkins.
The Chartered Str. *Hankow*, Captain Wolcott.
The *Surprise*, Captain Pendleton.
The Chartered Str. *Contest* Captain Draper.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(Coast and River)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
(7,500 of which Shares will be Reserved for China.)

Deposit 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

The Powerful Tow-Boat

"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. Fogg & Co., punctually attended to.

tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents*, in connexion with Messrs. Mackrill Smith & Co. of London under the style of White & Co. in which Firm Messrs. James White and J. Mackrill Smith of London are also partners.

F. G. WHITE.
HERBERT SMITH.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. Noltzli in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June last.

STAMMANN & Co.
1no Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. FARR is admitted a Partner in my business this day, which will be carried on in future in the name of Farr Brothers.

FREDERICK FARR.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. Alabakya Sajun is authorised to sign our Firm *per procuration.*

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
30au Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Douglas Frazar in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1862.

FRAZAR & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th July, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. Robinet is authorized to sign our Firm at this port.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, July 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Turing is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
12oc Shanghai, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Adolphus Overweg is authorised to sign our Firm.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Reimer & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. Fogg Twombly was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. H. N. Twombly in our Firm has ceased.

H. FOGG & Co.
21se Shanghai, June 17th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. James H. Wright and Mr. William Strachan McLean are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.

DOW & Co.
20no Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James Lawrence Man, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Alexander Cock is authorised to sign our Firm *per procuration.*

WATSON & Co.
16au Shanghai, 14th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Lancaster Larken and Mr. James Milisch were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6do Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as General Commission Agent under the Style of Price & Co.

J. F. PRICE.
30sep Ningpo, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as General Commission Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.
21se Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. Edward H. Duus, ceased on the 20th ulto. Mr. Albert Severs is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SEVERS, DUUS & Co.
6se Hongkong, July 30th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. George Stanford, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of Severs, Duus & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. Edward H. Duus.

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

MR. William Grant Gordon has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of Robert Francis & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port.

JAMES HENDERSON.
1no Tientsin, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE General Agency and Commission Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned at Canton, has this day been transferred to this Port.

DREYER & Co.
30sep Ying-tsze, (Newchwang) 1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as General Commission Agent under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustus Rawlins Hudson and of Mr. Richard James Ashton in our Firm ceased on 30th June last.

Mr. Henry Beverley Lemann and Mr. William Lemann are this day admitted partners.

GILMAN & Co.
20se China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. Hitchcock in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. William Nelson, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Thomas David Neave in our Firm ceased *on the* 31st *December last.*

Mr. Robert Brand and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the* 1st *of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Augustine Heard in our Firm, ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. George Farley Heard and Mr. Robert Inglis Fearon are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the firm of Grauert & Co

WM. GRAUERT.
30au Yokohama, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of Hughes, Willgoss & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR H. P. Simson has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. J. ALT & Co.
14se Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. Glover & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. Arnold & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of Glover & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The Whole of the Profits of this Branch are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant *Policies against Fire to the extent* of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and *are prepared to grant Policies against Fire*, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ¼ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ½ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents *alone*, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O.S.N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Columbian*, Capt. SKOTTOWE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 19th current, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the* 18th and 19th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,300 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *To-morrow, the 15th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Saturday, the 16th inst*, and PARCELS at this Office until noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 16th August, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo; with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS,
&c., &c.,

J. H. WIGNALL.

HAS taken the premises adjoining the Old Dock for General Engineer's Work, &c., &c., and trusts by a punctual attendance to orders to share their patronage.

16au Shangai, August 11th, 1862

WRIGHT & CO.,

General Storekeepers, Auctioneers, &c.,

NINGPO.

16au—63 August 16th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL Hongque Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	June 26	Hankow.	Aug. 7
Hongkong, ...	Aug. 9	Nagasaki..........	Aug. 1
Tientsin.	July 30	Kanagawa, ...	July 22

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong..Apr 27 } Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai ..Apr. 20 } July 11

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

August	*Ending 15th Augt. 1862.*		*Ending 15th Augt. 1861*	
	Max	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
9,—	84	78	87	78
10.—	87	78	88	78
11,—	82	74	88	78
12.—	81	75	87	78
13.—	82	75	87	78
14.—	81	70	87	79
15,—	78	78	87	80

OPIUM.

August	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	Old Tls.
9.	555	505	505
11.	[illegible]	505	505
12.	555	505	—
13.	555	505	—
14.	555	505	—
15.	555	510	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—August 15. *Sir Charles Forbes*, (Br. str.), Mooney from Ningpo; 15, *Loolan*, (Am. str.) Pearson, from Kiukiang; 15, *Shandou* (Br. str.) Daniel, from Yang-tsze.

DEPARTED.—August 14, *Zephir*, (Am. bq.), Lane, for Newchwang; 14, *Fei-ma*, (Br. str.), Harris, for Ningpo; 14, *Nie-en*, (Br. str.), Hutchinson, for Hankow; 15, *Romeo*, (Br. bq.), Fairbroen, for Yokuhama; 15, *Hertha*, (Ham. bq) Tutein, for Hongkong; 15, *Hankow*, (Am. str.), Walcott, for Hankow and Ports; 15. *Dwina*, (Russ. bq.), Van Ritten, for Kanagawa; 15, *Luchow*, (Ham. bg.), Schawn, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Steamer *Yang-tsze*, from Kiukiang Mr. Dudley. Per Str. *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Standford, Mrs. A. Encarnaçao Mrs. L. Xavier, Mrs Canfrehin, Capt. Bennett, Messrs. Whitlow, Haskell, Barnes, Wise, and Rosenthal. Per *Maryland*, from Taku, Messrs. C. H. Rolf, and F. Burlandiel. Per *Emma*. Messrs. Davenport, and Bush Per str. *Columbian*, from Hongkong, Prince Wittgenstien, Baron de Rehfeur, Baron de Radowitz, Baron de Brandt, Staff Clerk Sergt. Camell, Messrs. Opert, Bismark, Johnson, Crocker, Hartmania, Veezer, Estarion, T. W. Mitchell, Stephen, Austin, William Tibbs, William Jones, Callis, Smith, Helse, Duus, F. Carter, F. Deasy, Baldwin, R. Holme, McLennan, and Campbell. Per *Sir Charles Forbes*, from Ningpo, Messrs. Trautmann, Can, Cummings, Greenlow and Wright.

DEPARTED.—Per *Neptune*, for London, Mr. E. Lloyd. Per *Azof*, for Hongkong, Dr. Jenkins.

THE London Mail of 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 22nd August, and here on the 29th. It was received last year on the 26th August per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe will leave on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16 1862.

"IN the multitude of Councillors there is Wisdom." Our columns to-day give a proof of this old adage. The theme for discussion is perhaps the most important that has yet occurred in the annals of Shanghai. In what we have ventured to advance on the question, hitherto, it has been more with the object of provoking discussion, than attempting to lead the debate, where we knew so much latent talent and experience existed, to deal broadly and practically with it. In our issue last week we threw out an invitation to our fellow residents to ventilate the subject through our columns, which was immediately and voluminously responded to. We will be pardoned the comparison when we state that the fountains of intellect on this occasion have been opened as freely as the fountains of charity have lately been, shewing that the spirit of our body politic is as intelligent as it is generous—that its head is as good as its heart. Without flattery we can point to the subjoined contributions on political economy and self-government—applicable to the peculiar circumstances of this settlement—as may compare favorably with similar voluntary contributions in English journals, not excepting the great *Thunderer* itself.

We shall not attempt to bias the minds of our local readers upon any of the points considered in these communications, or give a premature opinion upon them, for we believe that there is still unopened veins in this mine of controversy that may yield valuable ore. All of the writers whose contributions have appeared, it is no breach of their incognitæ on our part to mention, are civilians. A dash from some of the pens of our gallant naval and military defenders would throw, in all probability, some new light upon the subject, without infringing the rules of either service; and we know that there are not a few who can wield the "old goose quill" as dexterously as they can the sword. We invite such as are willing to contribute to our literary tournament so far as the etiquette of the services will allow; and we have no doubt but a glance at the question from a warlike point of view, will eminently assist us in laying the foundation of an efficient and broad-bottomed system of government. Indeed, it has been chiefly from recent events of a belligerent character, in which they have been engaged, that this subject has reached maturity; and it is but just that the voices of those who have suffered and bled for the defence of Shanghai, should be heard in debate as to its future better government.

With these few remarks, we launch into the sea of controversy, what may not be inappropriately termed the "Maiden Speeches" of some of our future governors and legislators, hoping that in the end they will pilot the ship of the State into a haven of security and peace.

THE TAIPING REBELS AGAIN.

News of a reliable character has just reached us, as we are going to press, that the rebels have come down in great force upon Tsingpoo, which city was recently captured from them by Ward's men. They are stated to have invested the place on three sides; and that the creek between Kwan-shan and Wong-doo is covered with rebel boats on their way to attempt the recapture of that city, to attack Sung-keong, and threaten Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Quid Pro Quo" has, as he remarks, said enough to show that the future prosperity of this Settlement demands a radical change in its government, but I do not think he has quite proved that that change should be a self-contained, purely representative government, neither has he told us how he proposes to make a government so constituted work under the very peculiar circumstances in which we are placed.

With his leave and yours, I will venture a few remarks which your correspondent's letter has suggested to me, and throw in my opinion into the general waste-basket, out of which you expect to pick up something that may enlighten the meeting of September next, as to their best course in the general interest.

Before we can well conclude what is to be done, we should be perfectly clear as to what is, and having so seen the way we have come, and where we are, we shall be in a position to decide which way we will turn. Starting with this axiom, the truth of which is self-evident, I will try as I best can to describe our present circumstances, which I am convinced few fully apprehend, yet to understand which I consider essential to any change we propose to make.

We are properly a community of merchants, some of us resident here under warrant and protection of Treaties, others without that privilege. Those who are favored by the Treaty privilege are distinctly and irrevocably subject to the laws of their own countries, and those who have not that privilege are as distinctly, and, till they too have treaties secured for them, irrevocably amenable to the laws of the country in which they live, namely, Chinese Law. Your correspondent says the latter are under no law at all, a mistake which a moment's thought might have saved him, and which very materially weakens his argument.

Under the Treaties above referred to, a plot of ground was set aside within which we were allowed to settle for trading purposes. Its limits were originally defined so as to comprise one foreign settlement subject to certain regulations; but of late the French have withdrawn the portion occupied by them out of those limits, and have extended their bounds, while the remainder has continued as it was, and is now known as the English settlement. The names possessed by the two settlements of French and English are simply descriptive, neither France nor England being entitled by Treaty to one jot of property in either case. There is a third settlement also so called, the American one, but this is merely a suburban extension of the plot first set apart, and never was, that the public is aware of, defined by the Chinese Authorities under Treaty, as the allotted residence of Americans. Under the Regulations above referred to an elective Council has a species of Municipal Authority *within* the limits, their power being confined to the maintenance of good order, the organization and control of police, the assessment of Taxes, and other such Municipal acts tending to the general welfare and security of the settlement.

Such, as briefly as I can put it, is our present legal and treaty *status* in this Port. It is I think beside the question to argue on the inability of the Chinese Authorities to fulfil their part of the Treaty stipulations, their utter powerlessness to protect us, their timidity in extending their rightful authority over non-Treaty residents, and their utter unfitness for wielding the power they possess over their own subjects; neither is it a fair argument to say that the settlement is virtually rendered a foreign possession by the presence of protecting fleets and armies, that its Chinese residents are actually freed from the surveillance of their own mandarins, and placed under the dominance of foreign Consuls, and that the Emperor has *de facto* ceded his power to govern in this town and neighbourhood. All this is fact, I grant, but nevertheless, it cannot affect Treaties; and until those Treaties are abrogated or revised, we must accept our position as we find it under them, if we want to argue for a modification of that position which shall at once be legitimate and beneficial.

If what I have above advanced be correct, and I believe it to be so, we cannot arrive at the free and representative government which is so generally considered *the* desideratum, unless, first, the Emperor of China yields up his authority over those of his subjects who reside within our limits and neighbourhood; second, unless he concedes the territory covered by those limits and that neighborhood; third, unless he can persuade the Treaty powers to give up the extra-territorial authority they at present possess over their several subjects and citizens resident within such limits and neighborhood; and fourth, unless the Emperor foregoes the magnificent revenue he is now collecting at this Port, and redeems it from a certain lien of forty per cent of its gross amount, now held by the British and French government for some few years yet to come. These are serious hindrances in the way of our getting what so many of us long for; but supposing them surmounted, we shall still have hills of difficulty yet to climb that will try the stoutest minds amongst us: for who of us is prepared to frame a constitution that will suit all our needs, international, governmental, judicial, fiscal, ecclesiastical, and all the rest of the *als?* Two alone of these heads, our international relations, and judicial system, would tax the sagacity of the highest legal authorities of the day, so to arrange and define them, as that we should be able to exist as a self-governing community, without confusion at home and complication abroad. And then again where is our protection to come from? If the four treaty powers are to be our guardians, as some propose, what is to become of us, if those treaty powers ever quarrel amongst themselves, as it is quite possible they may do at any moment?

These considerations induce me to conclude that a free and representative government is a luxury beyond our reach, and therefore one which we would do well not to covet. The alternative is simple. We must be content to build and improve upon the present framework, as far as lies in our power and our circumstances will admit of. How to do this is the question which the meeting will have to decide.

I am inclined to agree with the Consul, Mr. Medhurst, and to recommend an extension of the present system, only I would have the Land Regulations largely modified and improved, and then published as law, under the decrees of the several Treaty Ministers.

To commence with the Regulations. They confine the authority of the Municipal Council to the limits which are laid down. I would suggest the extension of that authority over land beyond the limits, whenever it might be deemed necessary in the general interest to annex such land to the recognised settlement. The Regulations admit of a practice of pre-emption, which might have been necessary when this place was first colonised, and Chinese proprietors were shy of parting with their land. That practice is now uncalled for, and I would put a stop to it, leaving land to be bargained for and bought like any other marketable commodity. The Regulations give a certain power of cutting roads through land already acquired by settlers. This should be checked, and such roads reserved only on certain conditions. The Regulations again place it in the power of a majority of renters to will away the property of an individual. This too manifestly needs restraint. Chinese settlers are not at present allowed to acquire land save under some impracticable conditions, which few understand and nobody can trace to any recognized rule. This should be set right likewise.

The above are main points which I think need attention. There are others which might suggest themselves on a close reading of the Regulations, but are not of that importance that would call for notice in a cursory criticism such as this is.

Next as regards the extension of the existing system. I would have a council elective as at present every year, but I would make it a paid council, entitled to receive so much per day, or give its members honorary rank during their tenure of office. I would make the president of the council a triennial post paid by the Chinese crown, the individual being elected out of the community by the renters I would add to this administrative body a paid executive, consisting of a secretary, a treasurer, a magistrate, to take cognizance of all native and (non-treaty) foreign cases up to a certain amount, a land surveyor and registrar, a superintendent of police, whose authority should extend over the river as well as the land, a harbormaster, and a protector of the Chinese or advocate, and under each of these officers I would place a sufficient number of clerks and writers to do all the necessary work. The admirable Tepow system in use amongst the Chinese should also be introduced and made a branch department of the magistracy.

The funds necessary for this considerable establishment might be met by the assessment already taken, aided by a poll-tax on the Chinese, a tax on horses and carriages, the use of which is becoming very general, and a charge on licensing of all luxuries such as opium, liquor, tea, &c. Should these be insufficient, the Imperial government should be required by the Treaty Powers to make the re-imbursement of any over-plus a first charge on the customs after the indemnity payments.

My scheme as above described may be faulty in detail, and I am prepared to hear objections raised against various parts of it; but in principle I maintain that it is the best we can adopt. It gives residents under Treaty privilege the protection of their own several governments, and the resources of their own countries laws, with all the advantage of legislating for themselves in the matter of local and immediate needs: and what more can a civilized being who values his country's institutions, and relies on her power, want for his happiness and security. It clothes the administrative and executive with legal power, which no one, be he a treaty resident, a non-treaty resident, or a native, can in any way contest. It leaves the Treaty Consuls where they should be, free to attend to the commercial and judicial needs of their fellow citizens, and free from the torment of petty Chinese litigants so feelingly complained of by the British Vice-Consul. To foreign residents whose governments happen to have no treaty with China, my scheme can work no ill They will be subject to the law of the country in which they live in all petty causes, shorn of the abuses and cruelties which it is open to as administered by Chinese,—whilst they will have all the protection and security which their more fortunate co-residents will enjoy. In more important civil or criminal causes they will be likewise amenable to Chinese law, without the advantage of its being administered by a foreign executive, but this is a disability to which their own governments expose them, by making no effort to secure the participation in Treaty privileges which the Chinese are so willing to concede, and they cannot therefore reasonably complain.

I have already taken up too much of your space and your readers' time, so I will come to a close. I advance my arguments with diffidence, because it is a difficult question, and I know I have many of the most experienced and sensible of your supporters against me. However I shall be satisfied if this letter has the effect of helping on the discussion to a conclusion, which shall be at once useful and satisfactory to all.

I am Sir, Yours very truly,
NEW CATHAY.
Shanghai, 12th August, 1862.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—As you were kind enough to puff my former communication I make bold to inflict on you another on the same subject.

And first let me notice the adversaries. *A Resident* has started what he conceives an insuperable difficulty, which amounts simply to this, that the fruit is not gathered before the tender sprout appears. He begins at the wrong end, but were it otherwise, his style is so objectionable that it would be very unsatisfactory to argue with him.

Resident No. 2 has discovered several lions in the path, and the community are indebted to him for exposing certain weak points in the proposed scheme. It would be very desirable to have all the "lions" brought to the front as soon as possible. There *are* difficulties in the way, and very serious ones, and it is easier to state than overcome them. This the Defence Committee will no doubt find out. Your correspondent *Cosmopolite* has grappled with some of them, and I am glad to see the "opposition" is not going to monopolize all the "Residents" No. 1 to 500.

In answer to "Resident No 2" I would say that it is not likely the proposers of the innovation aspire to any political influence, beyond the management of the internal affairs of the settlement. If they do they will assuredly fail. But the functions of even a purely local government ought to extend somewhat beyond mere paving and draining. The government of the settlement ought to be in a position to deal justice to the whole community, including the Chinese who are taxed by us and by the magnates in the city at the same time, getting but little in return from either. The foreigners here who happen to have consuls, or who are not their consuls, have some semblance of authority over them; but the Chinese are like sheep without a shepherd. I do not see that there is any wish to usurp any existing authority, but only to supply an important desideratum.

Turning again to the past:—The Municipal Council and the present Land Regulations were introduced during an emergency which cast on the community the duty of self-protection and necessitated the intervention of foreign powers. It is instructive to refer to the speech of Sir Rutherford Alcock, inaugurating the new body at the meeting of Land Renters on 11th July 1854. He then said:—"To give that Cosmopolite community a legal *status;* an existence as "a body capable of taking legal action, "and of lending a legal sanction to measures required for their defence: there "must be some organization to take the "form of a representative Council with "Municipal powers and authority".... "And one of the first acts of such Municipality or rather one of the first and "greatest benefits naturally flowing from "its creation, would be the legalization "of many measures hitherto forced, by a "stern necessity upon the Naval and "Civil authorities on the spot, but "which could not be justified on any "principle of legality." That it seems to me is the foundation of sand that lies at the bottom of all our troubles. Sir R. Alcock was eminently successful as a Consul and Shanghae owes a good deal of its prosperity to him. But a strange fatality has attended all his legal experiments. His mode of collecting Imperial duties by promissory notes, during the interregnum in 1853-4 proved worthless in law. And I am not certain whether in his subsequent career in Japan, he has not sometimes thwarted his own efforts to vindicate the law. It certainly was so with the Municipal organization of Shanghae, for the most eminent authorities denied to it the very legal status which was the grand object of its creation. So then we have Admiral Stirling's proceedings legalised by a body itself illegal in its nature and essence, created for the purpose by the Civil Authorities (Treaty Consuls) who avowed their want of power to do anything. It is unnecessary to say the only "legal action" this body has taken, has been through the very consuls who delegated to it powers which they themselves did not possess.

But who has legalised the landing of troops for the protection of the settlement now? In 1854 the danger came from the Imperial encroachments. Now it is from the Rebels. But that is an accident, and another turn of the wheel may once more transpose the position of the parties. At all hazards the foreign settlement will be defended. The emergency has become chronic, and it is idle to blink the conclusion that a deeper solution is necessary than any mere temporary arrangement. The interests of foreigners are far too deeply involved in Shanghae. There is far too much capital sunk in real property and the indirect investments of trade, to permit the destinies of such an important place to remain at the mercy of a line of policy "which cannot be justified on any principle of legality."

The Allies who have voluntarily assumed the responsibility of defending this settlement and city, will get deeper in before they get out; and they will not both go on without an equivalent. They are both in a position to dictate terms to the Emperor of China in all matters connected with this locality. It is theirs now in a sense by right of conquest. But what shall the equivalent be? A slice of territory would be the appropriate return, but national jealousy will prevent that, nor would it be a desirable consummation. Dr. Cumming has not yet proclaimed the millenium, and Sir W. Armstrong has not begun to make plough shares out of rifled cannon. A nice thing it would be for us and our precious trade to have two hostile colonies face to face with a ditch between them. No,—that will never do.

But instead of each of the Allies demanding concessions and then quarrelling for the lion's share, they would go to the Emperor with a better grace and escape the imputation of sordid motives which otherwise would certainly attach to them even to the remotest future history, were they to ask nothing for themselves, but the boon of independence and self-government for this settlement. Indeed if something of the kind is not done, and that soon, the Allies will find themselves in an awkward dilemma, involving serious consequences to both of them. Alliances do not last for ever; and the Allies have now a convenient opportunity of escaping from a difficulty, yet future in a way highly advantageous to both of them, and one by which all jealous feeling between themselves and on the part of other powers would be neutralised.

We as a community also require an equivalent. We are nominally under the protection of the Chinese Government—that is to say we pay them for it at the rate of Two millions of Taels a year. But the favors are all on one side; for while we are pouring Sycee into a fathomless abyss supposed to be the Imperial Treasury, we are at the same time defending ourselves at our own cost. The Chinese portion of the community pay heavily for the substantial protection we afford them. They are patient under suffering, but it is manifestly our duty as well as our interest to shield them if possible from the blood-sucking propensities of our neighbour the Taoutae. Let the two millions of duties be swallowed up and disappear. Let us ask nothing in return. But in consideration of our maintaining our position at our own charges, and indirectly saving the so-called government from destruction, let us at least be allowed to manage our own affairs in our own way, freed from the incubus of a bureau of unscrupulous officials, who are traitorous to their own government, and whose sole aim and object is to feather their own nests.

I am, Sir,
Yours &c.,
QUID PRO QUO.
Shanghai, 14th August, 1862.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Cosmopolite," like many of the members of this community starts from the false conclusion that this settlement already is, or at at any rate is in a fair way shortly of becoming the much cherished "free city" of our dreams. He enters fully into the detail, of its future government as though the main point in the proposition were already carried, and his glowing scheme of our future institutions is a step certainly in the right direction. Of the institutions, however, it is not my purpose for the present to speak. They are the natural concomitants of western civilization, and whatever form our future Government may take, order, justice and the public good will no doubt equally be well-cared for and represented.

My present object, as I have already declared, is solely to point out the fallibility of supposing that this place ever can become a "free city," and that in encouraging such a notion, we are merely allowing ourselves to be led away with false and delusive hopes, which never will be realized.

Upon what grounds, or by what law of nations have we for one moment a right to suppose that such a scheme can ever be carried out. It is the story of the nigger and the slave owner, already quoted.

Do we think that the mere wish on our part is sufficient, and that the matter will not be subjected to the consideration of diplomatists—men who make Treaties and preserve them in beautiful integrity—and above all to the Chinese diplomatists themselves. "Cosmopolite" like too many of us, puts the Chinese Government entirely out of the question. He considers that it is quite sufficient to convince the western nations of the necesity for carrying out the scheme, and then coercion must be used. But in the first place, shall we be able to convince the western nations of the *necessity* of this movement, and in the second is the proposition itself at all in accordance with the recent Treaties—in such open defiance of which our Ministers cannot act without some encouragement from the Chinese Government itself, which they are little likely to meet with.

The reasons put forward for this grave step are, that the Chinese government is quite incompetent to protect the place itself, and that but recently it would have fallen into the hands of the rebels, had it not been for the foreign inhabitants. This is very true but was it not the English and French soldiers who saved the place, and when we are a "free city" who is going to protect us then. Far better to remain a Foreign Settlement, with a certain internal government of our own but with the entire protection of the various nations to which we belong.

"Cosmopolite's" solution of the custom's scheme is of course the only answer I could have expected to my question, and the only plausible one I can see. To suppose however, that the system of collecting duties at points of transit into the interior would be as effectual or as remunerative as the present organized system, is quite unworthy of a person of "Cosmopolite's" general practicability and good sense, and will not go down for a moment, even in this community, highly prejudiced as we are against the present customs nuisance. On the other hand to adopt the alternative as a "free city," of collecting the duties ourselves and handing them over to the Imperial exchequer of China, is a degradation to which I think this community would never submit.

In fine, I can only say again as I have said before, let us give up the vain hope of becoming a Free City—let us seek further powers for our Municipal officers, which we shall have no difficulty in procuring—let us increase their members to a proper standard, and let them be invested with the full and entire controul of the settlement both as regards the native as well as the foreign population. We can then legislate for ourselves and provide our own institutions, and while we shall still remain nominally the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, we shall really be as free and independent a city as ever the wildest visions of the Defence Committee can have contemplated and we shall still remain under the immediate protection of the various western nations whom we represent.

I remain Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A RESIDENT.
Shanghai, 14th August, 1862.

(From the Daily Sipping & Commercial News of 11th August.)

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping and Commercial News.

Sir,—The Defence Committee has I think given expression to a feeling latent in the minds of most of the residents here, that the constitution of the settlement sadly wants reform. The so-called "Model Settlement" is a hot-bed of every conceivable abomination; a large portion of it is unfit for human habitation. None will deny that it is badly governed, or rather not governed at all. Even the members of the Municipal Council would probably admit that much, nor is it perhaps any great discredit to them or their executive that it is so. The machinery of government has broken down under the pressing emergencies of the last two years, just as the old Road Committee was swamped by the events of 1853-4. The increasing wants of the settlement caused by the unforeseen influx of Chinese at that time, were met by the organization of the Municipal Council and a more comprehensive code of Land Regulations. A far more important change is needed now.

The Land Regulations and Municipal Council would no doubt answer all the purposes of a small community of foreigners, living under the ex-territorial jurisdiction of their various Consuls. But the framers of Treaties from which we derive this constitution never contemplated its application to an enormous Chinese population. It is not to be expected (with all due deference to them) that a few gentlemen in the midst of more serious occupations can efficiently administer the public affairs of a metropolitan population. Indeed it is a monstrous anomaly that a body possessing, as it seems, no legal status should attempt to govern this settlement; and it is equally beyond the province of foreign Consuls to do so. The natural result is that the work is not done at all, and it speaks volumes for the orderly and peace-loving habits of the Chinese that matters have so far gone on so smoothly.

But the validity of the Land Regulations themselves is now becoming a matter of great moment. Their authority is derived from the three Treaty powers and the Chinese government—so far so good—but it is very questionable whether they ever were binding on the subjects of non-treaty powers. But now we have *five* Treaty Powers—we shall presently have six. Before the year is out we may have twenty, for there is nothing to prevent every European or American state from having a Treaty with China. Now, with great mutual forbearance, it is possible for three Consuls to preserve a degree of unanimity in matters concerning the public benefit, but it is too much to expect for a larger number. And yet no modifications in the existing Land-Regulations, however essential, can be adopted without the consent of all Treaty powers. Now considering the heavy public burdens that we as a community have imposed on ourselves, for measures defensive and sanitray, and the responsibility incurred of raising a revenue adequate to meet these demands, and the absolute necessity for further expenditure for purposes not yet touched, and a corresponding revenue to meet that; and considering further that the community is pledged to a large debt for ten years to come, it is far from satisfactory that the authority under which these revenues are raised and improvements carried out, should be continually open to question, and that necessary changes in the laws should be subject to the caprice of the representative of any one of the Treaty Powers.

It is also in the highest degree objectionable that a large cosmopolite community like this should be subject not to one law but many laws, and the largest section to no law at all. This state of things has been and must necessarily be, fraught with great inconvenience to all. It is prejudicial to the common interest that mercantile or other contracts should depend solely on the good faith of one or both parties, or that one party only should be accessible by the usual forms of law.

And it is unfair to the very large and important Chinese population that they should not be recognised in the affairs of the settlement, excepting as tax-payers. They are disqualified from being land-holders within the settlement by a provision in the Land Regulations, which however wise and necessary as a precaution at the time it was framed, has long become obsolete. It is virtually inoperative, for the Chinese are largely interested in land within the limits, and I see no reason why they should be excluded from the constitutional previleges of Land Renters.

I have said enough I think to shew that the future prosperity of the settlement demands a change in its government, and that not merely an extension of authority under the present form, but a self-contained, purely representative government, not existing on sufferance, but competent to manage its own affairs without constant reference to ministers at Peking or elsewhere, who have no sort of interest in the well-being of the Shanghai shopkeepers.

It is plain moreover that no good government can be set up here so long as we are mixed up with unprincipled individuals representing the Emperor of China. But will the Emperor consent to forego his territorial rights? In my humble opinion he has virtually forfeited them. This part of the country has been preserved from his enemies solely by the foreign residents. It is for their protection that fleets and armies have been here assembled. The interests of foreigners in Shanghai have made it a city of refuge for hundreds of thousands of the Emperor's distressed subjects whom he was unable to protect. It is in short the effeteness of the Chinese government and its incapacity to discharge the functions of a government, that has taxed this community beyond its powers of endurance, and has brought about a crisis in its affairs which urgently demands a sharp remedy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
QUID PRO QUO.

(August 12.)

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping and Commercial News.

Sir.—As you have courteously invited the expression of the views of any residents in the settlement, who will give the subject of constituting Shanghai *a free city*, their consideration I beg to submit a few remarks, which I think may assist in coming to a just conclusion as to the feasibility of the plan.

The question at issue is:—Can Shanghai be constituted a free city with a Local self Government?

Now, the first thing to ascertain before the question can be solved, is:—To what extent is it proposed that the governing powers of the city should extend? Are its powers to be exclusively confined to the direction of its own internal affairs; or is it to have a voice in questions of policy between the Treaty Powers and the Court of Peking?

This is the question very adroitly put by your correspondent "A Resident" and I fear it will be difficult to untie the Gordian knot, which he has tied.

The very word *protection* implies *dependance.* So, how can it be supposed that Shanghai is to be a *free* city; while its position can only be maintained by powers external to itself?

Our position in China has been fought ut inch by inch; it is only by the sword that it can be maintained. We must be protected not only against the Rebels, but also against the possible encroachments of the Imperial Government; and, I ask, would the free City of Shanghai be prepared to defend its rights in the event of a rupture with the Court of Peking?

So long as the Home Governments are to protect us, they will each claim the right of directing the policy of their respective subjects in China. But, supposing even that we could protect ourselves; is it likely that the British Government (or any other) would relinquish the exclusive direction of its policy in China, and allow foreign influence to have weight with it?

It is thus evident, I think, that the powers of the proposed representative body must be exclusively confined to the internal management of the affairs of the Settlement—to paving, drainage, &c.—and that the Municipal Council, whatever alterations it may make in its constitution and name, must still remain, exactly what it is, simply a Municipal corporation.

As there are many contending interests in any measures this body may adopt, it is undoubtedly advisable that it should be constituted on a basis, which may, as much as possible, enable all those interests to be fairly represented, and it will require much deliberation and discussion, as to the manner in which any powers of raising rates on the residents of Shanghai, should be delegated.

Your obedient servant,
RESIDENT No. 2.
Shanghai, August 11th, 1862.

(August 13th.)

Sir,—The excellent letter of "Quid Pro Quo" in this mornings paper may well serve as the basis for the further discussion of the question of our future government.

He demonstrates the impossibility of continuing under the present system, even if modified as proposed by H. M.'s Consul—for his modifications only enlarge the scope of the duties and responsibilities of the Council, without increasing its inherent power. The letter then may be considered as conclusive upon the first stage of the enquiry.

No real government of the place exists, and a government is imperatively required.

There seem to be only three issues out of the difficulty.

1st.—That we resign our rights of nationality, and come under the laws of China; the rule of Chinese officials and Chinese courts to have full effect on all persons whether native or foreign.

2nd.—That one of the Western powers takes possession of the place and makes it its dependency, forming a Colonial government.

3rd.—That the plan mentioned by the Committee of Defence take effect, and the town and settlement become a free city under a joint protectorate.

The first though perhaps strong in abstract right, is altogether impracticable.

The second, however excellent, is considered by the community less desirable than the free city plan, while the difficulties of effecting it are even greater than in accomplishing the last.

For, in addition to the unwillingness of the Chinese government to cede ground, and the complication in collection of Custom dues. there is the jealousy of rival nations to be appeased, a fatal obstacle to this remedy.

Therefore, however startling the first announcement of so great a measure is, the more we look at it and discuss it, the more we shall come to think that it is not only feasible, but is actually the only avenue of escape from difficulties—which, if not remedied, will one day violently remedy themselves.

If the Community can arrive clearly at the point now stated:—namely, that an entirely new form of government is imperatively needed, and that the only form that would be effectual, and is alone practicable, is that of a free city, they will have accomplished the first stage of their undertaking.

The next main difficulty, after convincing themselves, is to convince the great Western powers. To convince the Emperor of China or his representatives is of course hopeless. He will never give, but he can be coerced. It can be proved that the coercion is just and necessary, required by the interests of humanity quite as much as by the interests of trade; as welcome to the native as to the foreigner; and finally, that it is a most righteous retribution for misgovernment and imbecility. Let the sceptre fall from the hand that cannot hold it. "Quid Pro Quo" has shown that we cannot exist as a body politic under our present conditions. This must always be remembered. The disease requires remedy and the Emperor of China will not and cannot give it. Are we to perish because of his weakness?

In addressing the representatives of the four powers, the community will naturally be expected to give their views upon the form of government best suited to the peculiarities of the place, and perhaps to offer some suggestions as to the collection of the Imperial Customs. This last however we hold to be a minor point, capable of adjustment in several ways, and not of itself of sufficient difficulty to be considered in discussing the general merits of the case. The port could be free, and the Chinese government collect its dues at the points of transit to the interior. A system could be established which would probably make the collection in this mode cheaper than the present, and equally effectual. Vessels could no more land or receive cargo from interdicted outposts than they can now. The only serious inconvenience would be in the river trade, as vessels would need to be examined at Chinkiang, or else carry Custom House officers constantly on board. Perhaps it would be found practically that the present system was the best, for there certainly is a great convenence in having goods cleared of the inward impost at a central point and in readiness for transmission to any port of China.

Should it be found so, it would not be at all imposible to frame arrangements that would admit of an Imperial Custom House establishment in the place, without conflicting with the local government.

The greatest difficulty in forming a local government seems to be in the migratory character of the foreign population. Very few of this class have any attachment to the place, or will stay a month after their business permits them to leave it. The fact must be confessed, Shanghai is not beautiful.

It will therefore always be a difficulty in public affairs, that as Europeans become efficient they will go away, leaving inexperienced hands to do the work that can only be well done by those who know the country and people.

Nevertheless there is a remedy even for this, if the community will put aside their occidental prejudices and believe it to be one.

The little republic would include the Chinese as well as foreigners, indeed 500 to one. Chinese, duly qualified, would vote as well as foreigners duly qualified. There must then be Chinese Magistrates and Chinese officials in most of the departments. Let it not be supposed that the administration of such men would be like the administration of the employees of the Imperial Government. We have every reason to think otherwise, and it is only by wilfully shutting our eyes to the testimony which can be obtained on every side, and to the evidences of honesty and high mindedness in many of those with whom we habitually deal, that we can delude ourselves into the unnatural and unchristian idea that a whole race of men is corrupt and evil.

The Chinese are intuitively a self governing people. So common are the qualities of discretion and patient discrimination among them, that every village produces its judges and peace makers, who enjoy almost undisputed authority.

With a suitable commingling of the European and Chinese elements in the administration, the energy and vigor of the former would combine well with the industry and attention to detail, of the latter; while a stable character would be given by the gray-haired elders, natives of the land, whose intelligence and probity would be attested by the constant suffrages of foreign as well as Chinese electors.

If we are to carry out our plan, we must boldly come to this. We cannot expect in this distant and unattractive quarter, with the remuneration we should be able to give, to obtain the services of high class men in sufficient number to conduct the government. We *can* obtain them from the Chinese, and in doing so we shall follow the dictates of justice and good sense as well as of interest, for it is simply an absurd egotism in us to suppose, that we Westerns, alone of all the world, are gifted with honesty and the power to govern.

Your obedient servant,
COSMOPOLITE.
Shanghai, 11th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,, $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,, $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE 20*th May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the 15*th July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf *Consul.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

By the Undersigned,

CUTLER'S Finest Champagne and Sauterne in .... 1 doz. cases.
Warr Bros's Pale and Golden Sherry 3 ,,
,, Fine Old Port,.........3 ,,

Apply to

W. H. PALMER,
E-ho Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

AN invoice of Edwards' Superior Canvas,
By

W. H. PALMER,
E-ho Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent ENGINEER.
One GEARED VERTICAL complete.
14 screw Copying PRESSES at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.

Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon.*—A steam ENGINE complete and 2 screw PRESSES.

Orders for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

ARMY AGENTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS
CHURCH STREET, SHANGHAI,
Between Consulate Road, and Park Lane

BEG to notify that they have for Sale, a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, Oilman's Stores and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of,—

Patent Sheet Packing, Piston Rope, Hemp Packing Handcuffs, Scrapers, Copper and Iron Nails, etc., etc.

Sewing and Roping Twine,
Single and Double Blocks,
Hooks and Thimbles,
Maryatt's Signals,
Bunting, Patent Sheaves.
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Copal Varnish,
Oakum, Houseline and Marline,
Side Lights, Masthead Lights,
Signal Halliards, Fishing Lines, Log Lines.
Lead Lines, Ambro-Line, Spunyarn, and Ratline stuff.
Handspikes, Wooden Pumps, Tar Brushes,
Deep sea Lead Lines, Dippers, Oil-Feeder,
Shovels, Deck Lights, Castor Oil, Turps,
Galvanized Clews, Thimbles, Hanks, etc.,
Wire Rope, etc., etc.,

Pickles, Catsup, Wor-Sauce, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Mustard, Tart-Fruits, Candied Peel, Raisins, Currants, Crystd. Fruits, Milk, Gelatine, Vanilla, Sausages Black Pudding, Pearl Barley Bloaters, Tongues, Pork Pies, Almonds, Sugar, Hams, Cheese, Butter, etc., etc.

Duck Drill, Alpaca, Merino, Table Damasks, Napkins, Curtain Damask, Chintz, Holland Linen, Towels, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Whips, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Horse Clothing, Horse Brushes, and Curry-Combs, Copying Presses, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes all sizes, and Stationery of all descriptions.

Pipes, Cigar Cases, Knives, Scissors,
Electro-plated Goods,
Engravings, Novels,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Braces,
Iron bedsteads and Chairs,
Fancy Flannel, Lamps.
Perfumery, Cockles Pills.

Also,

A Choice Assortment of Wines, etc., comprising

Sparkling Hock, do. Mozelle, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Ginger Wine, Barsac, Claret, Curacao, Maraschino, Liqueurs, Orange Bitters, Brandy, Old Tom, Whiskey, Geneva, Beer and Porter in wood, do. in pints and quarts, Stout in quarts, Cigars and Cheroots.

N. B.—Business transacted in Mexican Dollars and Cents.

tf 1330 Shanghai, August 2nd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be SOLD Two or Three LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET a DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large GODOWN accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862,

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, Paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.

27se Amoy, June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fo

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice:—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for our course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port; Orders left at THOS. HUNT & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed MARINE SURVEYOR for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

26oc April 26, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-03 May 10th, 1862.

Cheang fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
Apothecary.

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,

Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.

Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOOR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 till 4.

tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,

Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,

Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Baths attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban,
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug. 7	Delhi	B. bark	344	Hartnett	Liverpool	Jan. 7	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 7	Ceres	Da. bg	203	Timm	Hongkong		Rice.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 8	Tientsin	B. bark	197	Overston	Tientsin	July 30	General	Lane, Crawford and Co
.. 8	Sophie	Ha. bk	328	Martin	Hongkong	.. 29	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Clarissa Bird*	A. ship	1033	Bird	do	.. 31	do	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Julie	Fr. bg	300	Leslie	do	.. 30	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 8	Maggie McLean	B. bark	371	Stewart	Sydney	June 19	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 8	Miranda	Ha. bk	246	Müller	Hongkong	July 30	General	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 8	Macao	B. bark	327	Heber	Nagasaki	Aug 1	do	T. Krees and Co
.. 8	Golden Horne	Sia. bk	560	Burr	Hongkong	July 26	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 8	A. A. Eldridge	A. bark	249	Bennett	San Francisco	June 30	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 8	Paragon	Sia. sh	700	Adamson	Bangk & H'kong		do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 9	Hortensia	A. ship	701	Dyer	New York	Mar. 1	Coals	Olyphant and Co
.. 9	Sea Queen	B. ship			Singapore			Dow and Co
.. 9	Shangtung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow	Aug 6	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 9	Hankow	A. str	825	Walcott	do	.. 6	do	Russell and Co
.. 9	Express	B. str	590	Castilla	do	.. 6	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Trowaldsen	Dan. bg	193	Christinson	Taku	July 20	Bullocks	Harkort and Co
.. 10	Tien-Po-Suey	Du. bk	214	Broeder	Hongkong	.. 26	Rice, &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Philip 1	A. bark	293	Oakman	Puget Sound	May 17	Lumber	H. Fogg and Co
.. 11	Contest	A. str.	194	Draper	Hankow	Aug 7	General	Russell and Co
.. 11	Yang-tsze	B. str	345	Hardie	Kiukiang	.. 10	do	Dent and Co
.. 11	Emma	B. scr.	110	West	Ningpo		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Fanny	A. schr	170	Turner	San Francisco		do	Frazar and Co
.. 12	Titan	B. str.		Beal	Hongkong			
.. 12	Falk	Dan. scr	132	Christiansen	Ningpo	Aug 8	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Jinkee	B. str.	405	Milton	Hankow		General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 12	Pei-ma	B. str.	121	Harris	Ningpo		do	Moses and Co
.. 12	Surprise	A. str	192	Pendleton	Hankow		do	Russell and Co
.. 12	Chico	Dan. bg	179	Drescher	Taku		do	Gilman and Co
.. 13	Emma	N G. bg	188	Haesloop	Newchwang	.. 3	do	J. Maitland and Co
.. 13	Halman	Ha. sch	220	Schrader	do	.. 2	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	John Paul	B. ship	452	Cowan	Liverpool	Mar 14	Coals	
.. 13	Emma	Bre. sch	167	Bunge	Macao	Aug 1	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 13	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 7		Dent and Co
.. 13	Maryland	A. bark	194	Buckminster	Taku	.. 5	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 13	A Brig							
.. 13	Pearl [H M	str.		Borlase				
.. 14	Columbian	B. str		Skottowe	Hongkong *	Aug 9	General	E. Warden, Agt. P & O Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 25	Cruiser	B lug	120	Newman	Hankow	Re-expts.	Fletcher and Co
Aug 5	Anna Maria	B. bark	487	Hurst	Chefoo	Ballast	H. Leighton and Co
.. 8	E. F. Willets	A. ship	825	Williams	Swatow	Original	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 8	Clipper	Ha. sch	178	Marxen	Taku	Op., &c.	Oppert and Co
.. 8	Dom Pedro II.,	A. bark	252	Lewis	Chefoo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Fawn	B. brig	125	Allen	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 8	Columbia	B. str.	890	Shettleworth	Newchwang	do	David Reid
.. 8	Swatow	B. str.	145	Laen	Chefoo & T'tsin	Sun., &c.	E. A. Reynolds
.. 9	Sphinx [H M	str.		Jones	North		
.. 9	Coromandel [H M	str.		Davidson	do		
.. 10	Rattlesnake	B. bark	256	Tribbey	Kanagawa	do	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Spirit of the Times	A. ship	1260	Anderson	Hongkong	Coals, &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Celestial	B. bark	499	Marshall	Newchwang	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Neptune	B. schr	533	Varey	London	Tea, &c.	Dow and Co
.. 10	Emperor	B. bark	337	Burman	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wheelock and Co
.. 10	Agincourt	B. ship	987	Beauvais	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 10	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 10	Nagasaki	A. bark	580	Gibb	Nagasaki	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 10	Louisa	Am. str	80	Pearson	Hankow	do	Master
.. 10	Iron Prince	B. str.	128	Ivesson	Ningpo	Opium	Master
.. 10	Trieste	A. bark	550	Sewall	Amoy	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Kate Hastings	A bark	448	Kingman	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 10	Centaur [H M	str.		Montgomerie	Y'hama & N'saki		
.. 10	Kestrel [H M	g-boat		Knevitt	Japan		
.. 10	Po-Yang	A. str.	827	Briggs	Hankow	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 11	Scandia	Swe bk	319	Johnson	Hongkong	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Roska	Da. bg	448	Nissen	Newchwang	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 11	Carthage	B. str	500	Bolton	Hongkong	S'n., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Kelvin		140	Knight	Hankow	Original	Fletcher and Co
.. 12	Nimrod	B. bark	235	Clark	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 12	Eamont	B. schr	120	Crabble	Swatow	Cot., &c.	Dow and Co
.. 12	Julie	Bre bk	376	Haverbeck	Chefoo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	James Gibson	B. bark	327	Constable	Japan		Dow and Co
.. 12	Reconnaissance	Fr. bk	220	Beausejour	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Vaucher, Frères
.. 12	Kiang-se	A. str.	1050	Simons	H'kow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Azof*	B. str.	476	Beasley	Kiukiang	Silk, &c.	R. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 13	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Kiukiang	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
.. 13	New York	B. bark	500	Williamson	Chefoo	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 13	Hesper [H M	g.-boat		Chapman	Hongkong		
.. 13	Willamette	B. str.	445	Howlett	Kiukiang	Stores	Chapman, King and Co
.. 13	Illawarra	B. str.	106	Turner	Ningpo	Re-expts	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 14	Shangtung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 14	Geelong	B. bark	396	Brown	Kanagawa	Original	H. Leighton and Co
.. 14	Persévérant	Fr. bk	221	Doucet	Nagasaki	Lead	Wheelock and Co
.. 14	Marmora	B. brig	363	Lyall	Chefoo	Re-expts	Dow and Co
	Java	Da. bk	309	Boysen	Fuchau	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
	Flora	Por. bk	201	Remedios	Nagasaki		Wetmore, Cryder and Co
	Pacific	B. bark	454	Howard	Amoy		Wetmore, Cryder and Co
	Zephyr	A. bark	534	Lane	Newchwang	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co

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